

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 17, 1789.

By the MAYOR, ALDERMEN and CITIZENS
of Philadelphia.

An ORDINANCE for the Regulation of the Market held in High-street, in the city of Philadelphia, on the fourth and seventh days of the week, called Wednesdays and Saturdays.

WHEREAS the market held in High-street on the fourth and seventh days of the week, called Wednesdays and Saturdays, for want of proper regulations, is become very disorderly, and divers great abuses have crept into the same, to the great injury, as well of the citizens of Philadelphia, as of the inhabitants of the country who frequent the same; for remedy thereof,

It is hereby ordained and enacted by the Mayor, Aldermen and Citizens of Philadelphia, in Common Council assembled, and by the authority of the same, That a market shall be held in the said city every Wednesday and Saturday in every week throughout the year, to begin at day-light and end at three o'clock in the afternoon, between the first day of April and the first day of September following, and at four o'clock between the first day of September and the first day of April following; and that the limits and extent of the said market shall, and they are hereby declared to be and extend as follows, to wit: Beginning sixty feet from the east line of King or Water-street, eastward in High-street, and thence extending westward to the west side of Fourth-street from Delaware, and from the south side of Mulberry-street to the north side of Chestnut street, in Front, Second, Third and Fourth-streets, from Delaware, and in Strawberry-alley, Elbow-lane, Læticia-court and Church-alley; and that within half an hour after the time of sunrising on every market day in the year, strong chains or bars, well secured, shall be stretched across the passages herein after mentioned, sufficient to prevent any horses, cattle, carts or carriages, from entering or passing within the inclosures thereby to be made, leaving, nevertheless, intervals in proper and convenient places for the passage of persons on foot, that is to say:

One set of chains or bars extending from the south east corner of the southernmost engine house, at right angles, to the posts on the south side of High-street.

One chain across Second-street, at the distance of not more than twelve feet southward from and parallel to the south line of High-street, from post to post.

One set of chains, bars or ropes, with intervals for foot passengers, from the north east corner of the Court-house, to the north west corner of the Jersey shambles.

One chain, bar or rope, across Third-street, at the distance of not more than twelve feet southward from and parallel to the south line of High-street, from post to post.

One set of chains, bars or ropes, with intervals for foot passengers, from the north east corner of the butchers shambles on the west side of Third-street, to the north west corner of the butchers shambles on the east side of Third-street.

One set of chains or bars, extending from the south west line of the shambles near Fourth-street, to the line of posts on the south side of High-street. All which chains, bars or ropes shall remain stretched and fixed from the time aforesaid, until nine o'clock in the morning, on all market days, between the first day of April and the first day of September, and until ten o'clock, on all market days, between the first day of September and the first day of April progressively.

And it is further ordained and enacted, That all persons following the trade of a butcher, who shall frequent the said market, shall remove their carts, carriages and horses wholly without the limits of the said market, before the time of stretching and fixing the said chains, bars or ropes, every market day morning, under the penalty of forfeiting the sum of one dollar for every cart or carriage left by him or them within the limits of the market, to be recovered, with costs, before the Mayor or any Alderman of the city, as debts under fifty shillings are recoverable, by any person who will sue for the same, one half of which sum shall be for the use of the plaintiff, and the other half shall go to the Mayor, Aldermen and citizens of Philadelphia, for the use of the city.

And it is further ordained and enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the east and west sides of Front, and the west sides of Second, Third and Fourth-streets, within the limits of the said market herein abovementioned, shall be stands for horses, waggons, carts and carriages, in one single row; each row to be placed as near as possible to the posts by the street sides, and leaving the middle and other parts of the said streets open for the passage of other horses and carriages to and from the said market, and that the north side of High-street, within the said limits, shall be stands for waggons, carts and carriages, in one single row, with their heads pointing westward, and placed as near as possible to the posts by the street side, and leaving the space between the carriage sides and the shambles southward open for the passage of other horses and carriages; provided that no horses or carriages shall be placed so near to the corners of the streets as to obstruct the foot walks across the streets, or so near to each other as to prevent a foot passenger from walking between the tail of one carriage and the horses of the one next behind.

And it is further ordained and enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all waggons and drivers of carriages frequenting the said market shall, so soon as they arrive within the limits aforesaid, determine for themselves, whether they will sell their produce out of their carriages or unlade the same and expose it in the places herein after appointed for those purposes; and those who choose to sell from their waggons or carriages shall take their respective stands forthwith, in the row on one side of the street, in manner and with their horses heads pointing as aforesaid, and there remain until their market shall be over and they are ready to depart, when they shall proceed through the passages above directed to be left open without delay, beyond the limits of the market, and those who choose to unlade their produce and expose it in the market, shall proceed through the open passages aforesaid to some convenient place as near as possible to the market, and there, without delay, unlade it, and immediately remove their carriages into one of the rows of stands herein above mentioned, or wholly without the limits of the market.

And it is further ordained and enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any owner or driver shall wilfully drive or place any wagon, cart or carriage within the limits of the said market in a direction contrary to those herein prescribed, or shall leave the same in any passage hereby directed to be left open longer than is absolutely necessary to unlade the same, to the obstruction of any other wagon, cart or carriage, or when called upon to remove shall neglect or refuse so to do and to comply with the directions herein above contained, every person so offending shall

forfeit and pay for every such offence the sum of one dollar, to be recovered, with costs, by any person, in the manner and for the uses herein before mentioned.

And it is further ordained and enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the several spaces and portions herein after mentioned and described shall be appropriated and used by the persons, and for the uses next following such descriptions, to wit:

The north side of High-street, between the eastern limits of the market and the east line of Front-street, extending 16 feet southward from the posts, and leaving the breadth of Water-street open, shall be a stand for porters' drays.

On the south side of High-street, between the eastern limits of the market and the east line of Front-street, leaving the breadth of Water-street open, shall be a double row of stands for the venders of fresh fish of all sorts, facing each other, and extending in lines east and west, with their baskets before them, leaving a passage of five feet wide between the baskets.

The Jersey shambles on both sides, from the engine houses to the western extremity thereof, near Second-street, shall be stands for the inhabitants of Jersey to expose the produce of their farms for sale as heretofore; provided always, that no person occupying a stall or stand within or about these shambles shall cut up or sell beef in less quantity than a whole quarter at a time, under the penalty of forfeiting five dollars for every offence, to be recovered with costs by any person, in the manner and for the uses herein before mentioned.

The space from the chain of the engine-houses on the south side of High-street, of the breadth of five feet northward of the posts, and extending westward to the east line of Læticia-court, shall be a row of stands, facing the north, for such inhabitants of Jersey as do not frequently attend the market, nor occupy stalls in the shambles, to expose the produce of their farms, and if need be, in crowded markets there shall be a row of stands of the same breadth, for the like purposes, on the brick pavement within the posts facing the south, spaces being left in both lines at the distance of twenty feet from each other, for buyers to pass to and from the front of each line.

The space from the west line of Læticia-court, westward to the east line of Second-street, and of the breadth of five feet on each side of the posts, shall be a line of stands to expose for sale baskets, cedar coopers wares, and earthen wares, the manufactures of this country; the venders of earthen wares occupying as nearly as possible the stations they have been accustomed heretofore, and passages being left in the whole line at the distance of twenty feet from each other for buyers to cross from the brick pavement to the shambles.

The space between the west end of the Jersey shambles and the east line of the posts of Second-street, leaving intervals for foot passengers, shall be a double row of stands, facing each other, and leaving the passage between them as wide as between the shambles, for venders of hosiery and other goods and wares manufactured in this country, and usually brought to market by the makers.

The space between the chain across Second-street, southward of High-street, and the south line of High-street, shall be occupied by the venders of home-made articles.

The space on the south front of the Court-house extending five feet therefrom, and leaving the passages between them as wide as those under the Court-house, shall be one row of stands, fronting the south, for the venders of garden fruits and garden seeds.

The whole space under the Court-house, leaving a passage of the breadth of the entrance from the east to the west into the butchers shambles, and cross passages of a convenient breadth north and south, through the arches, shall be for stands for country people, bringing the produce of their farms to market, as heretofore.

The shambles on both sides, from the west end of the court house to their end near Third-street, shall be stands for butchers as heretofore.

The space under the eaves of the last mentioned shambles, on the south side thereof, of the breadth of five feet, and extending from the court-house to the west end thereof, shall be for a row of stands for the inhabitants of the country to expose the produce of their farms; but they shall leave all the passages between the stalls of the shambles open for buyers to pass through.

The space from the west line of Second-street on the south side of High-street, of the breadth of five feet northward of the posts, and extending westward to the east line of Third-street, shall be for a row of stands, facing the north, for exposing to sale all manner of roots, herbs and vegetable provisions, and there shall be another row of stands of the breadth of five feet, on the brick pavement within the posts between the same limits, facing the south; for the inhabitants of the country to expose the produce of their farms, spaces being left in both rows at the distance of thirty feet from each other, for buyers to pass to and from the front of each row, and the openings opposite to Strawberry-alley, Elbow-lane and Miffin's alley, being left of the whole breadth thereof.

The spaces between the ends of the last mentioned shambles, and the east line of Third-street, and between the west line of Third-street and the shambles to the westward thereof, with intervals across for foot passengers, shall be for double rows of stands, facing each other, and leaving the passage between them as wide as between the said shambles, in common for the venders of country produce and home manufactures, until experience shall point out other more particular uses for them.

The eastern moiety of the stalls on both sides of the shambles, between Third and Fourth-streets, shall be for the use of the butchers as at present, and the western moiety thereof for the use of the inhabitants of the country, as provided for by the act of Assembly for extending the market.

There shall be three lines of stands on the south side of the shambles, between Third and Fourth-streets, to wit: under the eaves and on each side the line of posts, facing in the same directions, of the same breadths, for the same respective uses, and the passages through them shall be kept open in like manner, as are severally provided for the like respective purposes in the three lines of stands between Second and Third-streets.

The space under the eaves of the shambles on the north side of High-street, between Third and Fourth-streets, being more than is at present required to accommodate those who attend the market with herbage and vegetables, there shall be a row of stands under the eaves of the eastern moiety on the north side of said shambles for the venders of meal of every kind.

And it is further ordained and enacted by the authority aforesaid, that all and every the spaces within the limits of the market, not herein above appropriated as stands for waggons, carts, carriages and horses, and for exposing goods and country produce for sale, shall be and they are hereby declared to be open and free

from all obstruction whatsoever, for the more easy passage of the citizens and others, during the hours of market; and if any person shall place or keep any thing therein, to hinder the free passage of the citizens, and shall not forthwith remove such obstruction upon request, every person so offending shall forfeit and pay the sum of one dollar, to be recovered with costs by any person, in the manner and for the uses herein before mentioned.

And whereas the introducing of horses and cattle into a crowd is extremely dangerous, especially to women and children, who must of necessity attend the market, it is hereby further ordained and enacted by the authority aforesaid, that the Clerk of the market shall, and he is hereby authorized and empowered to provide effectual means, that no horses or cattle be permitted to enter within the enclosed market through Læticia-court, Strawberry-alley, Elbow-lane, or any other passage whatsoever; and that no cattle of any kind shall be brought or exposed to sale within the limits of the market herein above described; and that all cattle brought to this city for sale shall be conducted to the north-east side of Dock-street, between Third-street and Walnut-street, which is hereby appointed and appropriated for the purpose of a cattle-market, where only they shall be suffered to stand exposed to sale every market-day, from sun-rise in the morning till one o'clock in the afternoon, and where they shall be fastened by ropes to bars fixed from post to post, and rings or hooks driven therein; which bars and rings shall be provided by the Clerk of the market for that purpose, at the expense of the Corporation; and every person who shall drive any cattle for sale to any other place in the city shall forfeit and pay for every offence the sum of one dollar, to be recovered with costs by any person, in the manner and for the uses herein before mentioned.

And it is hereby further ordained and enacted by the authority aforesaid, that no person exercising the trade of a butcher shall vend any flesh meat in any street in this city, except in the shambles of the market, under the penalty of five dollars for every offence, to be recovered with costs by any person, in the manner and for the uses herein above mentioned.

And it is further ordained and enacted by the authority aforesaid, that no butcher or other person shall slaughter or kill any beast within the limits of the said market, or lay any garbage, dung or offal therein, under the penalty of forfeiting the sum of five dollars for every offence, to be recovered with costs by any person, in the manner and for the uses herein above mentioned.

And it is further ordained and enacted by the authority aforesaid, that no person whatsoever shall at any time, in market-hours or without, sell or expose to sale, any beer, cyder, or spirituous liquors of any kind, mixed or unmixed, by retail, within the limits of the said market, under the penalty of forfeiting the sum of three dollars for every offence, to be recovered with costs by any person, in the manner and for the uses herein before mentioned.

And in order to prevent the frauds, abuses and mistakes, to which the weighing by steel yards is liable, it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority aforesaid, that no steel yards shall be used within the said markets; but all flesh, flour, and other provisions of every kind sold by weight, shall be weighed with scales and weights duly regulated and stamped by the officer legally appointed for that purpose, such scales and weights to be provided by the seller; and if any person shall be guilty of selling by steel-yards or by unjust weights, or by scales falsely balanced, he or she shall pay a fine of five dollars, to be recovered with costs by any person, in the manner and for the uses herein before mentioned.

And whereas the great increase of hucksters within the city for some years past has tended to enhance the prices of provisions and necessities of life, has taken many able-bodied people from other more useful employments, and they have become an incumbrance and a nuisance to the city at large, and especially to the said market: It is therefore ordained and enacted by the authority aforesaid, That no huckster or other person shall purchase, with intent to sell the same again, any provisions or fruit of any kind within the limits of the said market, or at either of the ferries on Delaware, or elsewhere within the said city, before the hour of ten in the morning of any market-day, under the penalty of forfeiting, for every offence, the sum of three dollars, to be recovered with costs by any person, in the manner and for the uses herein abovementioned; and that no huckster or other person shall sell or expose to sale, within the limits of the said market, on any day, or at any hour, any provisions or fruit of any kind whatsoever, which have been purchased from the inhabitants of the country bringing or who had brought the same within the city for sale in the said market, under the penalty of forfeiting the sum of three dollars, to be recovered with costs by any person in the manner and for the uses herein above mentioned.

And it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority aforesaid, That it shall be the duty of the Clerk or Clerks of the said market, and his or their Deputies, to attend in the said market from the beginning to the end of the hours of market, on market-days, and on such other days and at such other hours as shall be necessary, in order to enforce obedience to all and every the rules and regulations herein contained, and such other rules and regulations as shall from time to time be ordained and enacted, touching the said market: And ten minutes immediately before the fixing the chains herein before directed to be fixed, to cause the Court-house bell to be rung, in order to give notice to butchers to remove their carts and carriages, as herein before directed; and at ten o'clock, to cause the said bell to be rung again, in order to give notice to the hucksters that they are permitted to purchase provisions in the said market; and to prevent all unsound and unwholesome provisions from being sold or exposed to sale within the same; and to weigh, try and examine all bread, butter, lard and other articles of provisions, sold in loaves or lumps, of a given or accustomed weight, to see that the same are of the due weight for which the same are offered, or ought to be; and to try all scales, weights and measures by which any provisions offered for sale in the said market are to be weighed or measured; and to enforce the payment and recovery of all penalties and forfeitures which, by this ordinance, or by any act of General Assembly of this state, or by common law are inflicted on any persons offending against the rules and regulations of markets in general, or of the said market in particular; and to decide all disputes and differences which may arise in the said market, between buyers and sellers, touching weight and measure of the things bought and sold; and to examine all persons suspected of selling provisions as hucksters, at second hand; and to prosecute, according to the directions of this ordinance, all such as shall be found offending against the same; and to collect all and every the rents of the stalls in the said market, and forthwith to pay the same to the Treasurer of the Corporation, taking his receipt for the same; and to prevent any huckster or other persons (except butchers, and country people bringing the produce of their farms

to market for sale) from exposing to sale any goods, wares, merchandizes, provisions, or other things whatsoever, on any days, or at any hours, but on market-days, and in market-hours; and on market-days, and in market hours, in any other manner, or at other stands, than are herein above directed; and to cause all the pavements under the several rows of shambles, and under the Court-house, to be swept, and all dirt, filth and snow to be removed from the same, into the open streets, by the sides of the shambles, in order that the dirt and filth may be removed by the scavengers of the city, at least twice in every week; and if the said scavengers shall neglect their duty in this behalf, to give information to the Commissioners for that purpose appointed; and generally to do and perform all things which to the office of Clerk of the market doth or shall appertain.

And it is hereby further ordained and enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the Clerk or Clerks of the market who shall perform the duties by this ordinance required shall be entitled to detain, out of the rents of the stalls to be by him and them collected and paid to the Treasurer, after the rate of two pounds ten shillings in every hundred pounds, and no more, for collecting and paying the same. And that the Clerks of the market shall not receive or take from any persons whatever, standing in the market, any fee, perquisite or reward, to their own use: And that the Clerks of the market shall have and receive for all their services, in performing the duties required by this ordinance, the sum of two hundred pounds yearly, to be divided equally between them; and the further sum of fifty pounds yearly shall be allowed to them for two or more persons, who shall perform the menial parts of the service; which sums shall be paid in quarterly portions, by orders to be drawn by the Mayor on the Treasurer of the corporation, and be by him paid out of the monies in his hands, and allowed to him in the settlement of his accounts.

And it is hereby further ordained and enacted by the authority aforesaid, That each Clerk of the market, before he shall enter upon the duties of his office, shall, together with two sureties, to be approved in Common Council, become bound to the Mayor, Aldermen and Citizens of Philadelphia, in the sum of six hundred pounds, with condition thereunder written, that if he shall in all things well and faithfully perform all and singular the duties herein above required of him, as a Clerk of the market, by an ordinance of the Mayor, Aldermen and Citizens of Philadelphia, passed the eighth day of June, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine, entitled "An Ordinance for the regulation of the market held in High-street, in the city of Philadelphia, on the fourth and seventh days of the week, called Wednesdays and Saturdays," and do and shall well and truly pay to the Treasurer of the said corporation for the time being, all and singular the monies received by him for the rents of the stalls in the said market, deducting only thereout two and a half per centum for collecting and paying the same, then this obligation shall be void, otherwise it shall be and remain in full force and virtue.

And it is hereby further ordained and enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the Mayor and the several Aldermen before whom any of the penalties or forfeitures hereby inflicted shall be recovered, shall receive and retain one equal moiety of all and every the sums of money by them so adjudged and recovered; and shall once in every three months render an account thereof, and of the persons from whom the same shall be severally recovered and received, and pay the amount thereof to the Treasurer of the corporation.

And it is hereby further ordained and enacted by the authority aforesaid, That this ordinance shall take effect on Monday, the fifteenth day of this instant.

Signed, by order of the Board,
SAMUEL POWELL, Mayor.

Enacted and passed into an ordinance at Philadelphia, the eighth day of June, Anno Domini one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine.

ANTHONY MORRIS, Clerk of the Corporation.

Proceedings of Congress.

House of Representatives of the United States.

MONDAY, June 8, 1789.

Mr. Madison, agreeably to notice, moved, that the House now form itself into a committee of the whole, upon the state of the Union, to take into consideration the subject of amendments, agreeably to the fifth article of the constitution.

Mr. Smith (of South-Carolina) suggested the inexpediency of taking up the subject at the present moment in a committee of the whole, while matters of the greatest importance, and of immediate consequence, were laying unfinished. The great business of the revenue appeared to him to claim a constant and uninterrupted attention, till completed---he moved therefore, that, instead of referring the subject to a committee of the whole, a select committee should be raised, to take into consideration the amendments proposed by the several states.

Mr. Jackson---I am opposed, Sir, to taking up the subject of amendments to the constitution, till we have had some experience of its good or bad qualities. The constitution may be compared to a ship that has never yet put to sea; she is now laying in the dock; we have had no trial as yet; we do not know how she may steer; what sort of a helm she carries; we cannot determine with precision, whether she sails upon an even keel or no. Upon experiment she may prove faultless, or her defects may be very obvious; but the present is not the time for alterations. Very important and urgent business now requires the attention of this honorable body; business of such consequence as that of revenue, without which the constitution is of very little importance in itself considered. Should amendments now be taken up, it will be months, perhaps, before we can get through with them; mean time, the important interests of our constituents are sacrificed. The state that I have the honor to represent has ratified the constitution, without specifying any amendments; they are satisfied with it in its present form, till experience shall point out its defects. I move therefore, Sir, that the consideration of the subject of amendments be postponed till the first day of March, 1790.

Mr. Goodhue observed, that though he considered it as being premature to take up the subject of amendments at the present time, yet he could not conceive the propriety of postponing the matter to so long a period. It certainly was the general idea that amendments should be considered, and a regard to the wishes of our constituents required that they should be attended to as soon as the public interest permitted.

Mr. Burke made some objections of a similar import with those which fell from Mr. Goodhue, and thought that the subject of the revenue was of the greatest importance to be immediately attended to.

Mr. Madison observed, that the subject had been postponed from time to time, that the members might have opportunity more fully to make up their judgments upon it---a fortnight has elapsed since the first assigned period, and if the motion for a further distant period should be adopted, it would be construed into a design to take no serious notice of the business. The propositions for amendments to the Constitution came from various quarters, and those the most respectable; and therefore to give some degree of satisfaction, it seemed necessary that Congress should as soon as possible attend to the wishes of their constituents. He did not propose that a full investigation should immediately be gone into, but, to quiet the apprehensions of a great many persons respecting the securing certain rights, which it was supposed were not sufficiently guarded, he thought it necessary, that Congress

should commence the enquiry, and place the matter in such a train, as to inspire a reasonable hope and expectation that full justice would eventually be done to so important a subject---He therefore renewed his motion for the house to go into a committee of the whole, that the investigation of the business might at least commence.

Mr. Sherman supposed, that taking up the subject of amendments at this time would alarm more persons than would have their apprehensions quieted thereby; he thought that the necessity of amendments would be best pointed out by the defects which experience may discover in the Constitution.

A message was received from the Senate, informing the House, that they had concurred in their vote of the 28th May---by which every member is to be furnished with a complete set of the journals of the late Congress.

Mr. White observed, that the subject of amendments was of very extensive importance: he supposed that the House could not, with any propriety, defer their consideration any longer; for although the constitution had been so generally ratified, yet it was evident that alterations and amendments were expected by perhaps a majority of the people at large.

Mr. Smith (S. C.) then introduced a proposition for the appointment of a select committee, to take the business into consideration, and report.

Mr. Page was in favor of a committee of the whole, and urged the propriety of commencing the enquiry without any further delay, as a measure that would be productive of very happy consequences.

Mr. Vining was opposed to the measure for several reasons---the incompleteness of the revenue and judiciary systems; these, he urged, ought to be finished previous to a discussion of amendments: The judiciary system may provide a remedy for some of the defects complained of---and without giving the constitution any operation, it was impossible to determine what were defects, or not---and what alterations were necessary. He further observed, that he conceived it necessary, previous to any discussion of the subject, that it should be ascertained whether two-thirds of the House and Senate were in favor of entering upon the business: he supposed that the voice of two thirds were as requisite to sanction the expediency of the measure, as they were to the adoption of amendments. He was fully of opinion, that experience alone could ascertain the real qualities of the constitution. The people are waiting with anxiety for the operation of the government. What have Congress done? Have they passed a revenue law? Is not the revenue daily escaping us? Is it not of immense consequence to complete the system? Let us not perplex ourselves, by introducing one weighty and important question after another, till some decisions are made: This mode of introducing one piece of business, before a former one is completed, tends to confuse the mind, and incapacitate it from doing full justice to any subject. He hoped, therefore, that the House would not go into a committee of the whole upon this business.

Mr. Madison concurred to the motion for choosing a select committee. He then observed, that he thought it would be attended with salutary effects, should Congress devote, at the present time, so much at least as one day to this business, to convince the world that the friends of the constitution were as firm friends to liberty as those who had opposed it: The advocates for amendments are numerous and respectable; some alteration of the constitution lays with great weight upon their minds; they merit consideration. He urged the expediency of the measure, from the situation of Rhode-Island and North-Carolina. He had no doubt that it would conciliate them towards the union, and induce them to unite, and again become branches of the great American family. He was, he observed, in favour of sundry alterations or amendments to the constitution---he supposed that they could be made without injury to the system. He did not with a reconsideration of the whole; but supposed that alterations might be made without affecting the essential principles of the constitution, which would meet with universal approbation; these, he would propose, should be incorporated in the body of the constitution. He then mentioned the several objections which had been made by several of the states, and by people at large---A bill of rights has been the great object contended for---but this was one of those amendments which he had not supposed very essential. The freedom of the press, and the rights of conscience, those choicest flowers in the prerogative of the people, are not guarded by the British constitution. With respect to these, apprehensions had been entertained of their insecurity under the new constitution; a bill of rights, therefore, to quiet the minds of people upon these points, may be salutary. He then adverted to the several bills of rights, which were annexed to the constitutions of individual states; the great object of these was, to limit and qualify the powers of government---to guard against the encroachment of the executive. In the federal government, the executive is the weakest---the great danger lies not in the executive, but in the great body of the people---in the disposition which the majority always discovers, to bear down and depress the minority.

In stating objections which had been made to affixing a bill of rights to the constitution, Mr. Madison observed, that objections to a continental bill of rights applied equally to their adoption by the states. The objection to a bill of rights, from the powers delegated by the constitution, being defined and limited, has weight, while the government confines itself to those specified limits: but instances may occur, in which those limits may be exceeded, by virtue of a construction of that clause empowering Congress to make all necessary laws to carry the constitution into execution. The article of general warrants may be infringed. It has been observed, that the constitution does not repeal the state bills of rights; to this it may be replied, that some of the states are without any---and that articles contained in those that have them are very improper, and infringe upon the rights of human nature in several respects. It has been said, that bills of rights have been violated; but does it follow from thence that they do not produce salutary effects? This objection may be urged against every regulation whatever. From these and other considerations, Mr. Madison inferred the expediency of a declaration of rights, to be incorporated in the constitution.

Mr. Madison further observed, That the proportion of Representatives had been objected to---and particularly the discretionary power of diminishing the number---There is an impropriety in the Legislature's determining their own compensation, with a power to vary its amount---The rights of conscience; liberty of the press; and trial by jury, should be so secured, as to put it out of the power of the Legislature to infringe them---Fears respecting the judiciary system should be entirely done away---and an express declaration made, that all rights not expressly given up are retained---He wished, that a declaration upon these points might be attended to---and if the constitution can be made better in the view of its most sanguine supporters; by making some alterations in it, we shall get at the part of wise men not to do it---He therefore moved for the appointment of a committee, to propose amendments, which should be laid before the Legislatures of the several states, agreeably to the 5th article of the constitution.

Mr. Jackson observed, That the Honorable gentleman's ingenious detail, so far from convincing him of the expediency of bringing forward the subject of amendments at this time, had confirmed him in the contrary opinion: The prospect which such a discussion opened was wide and extensive, and would preclude other business, of much greater moment at the present juncture---He differed widely from the Gentleman, with regard to bills of rights---several of the states had no such bills---Rhode Island had none---there, liberty was carried to excess, and licentiousness triumphed---In some states, which had such a nominal security, the encroachments upon the rights of the people had been most complained of---The press, Mr. Jackson observed, is unbound-

edly free---a recent instance of which the House had witnessed in an attack upon one of its members---A bill of rights is a mere *ignis fatuus*, amusing by appearances, and leading often to dangerous conclusions---I repeat it, Sir, the present is not the time to bring forward amendments---they must be speculative and theoretical in the very nature of things, and may themselves be the subjects of future amendments---This consideration points out, in the strongest manner, the propriety of waiting the result of experiment, to determine the merits of the constitution: To that let us refer the subject, and not waste our time in useless speculations.

Mr. Gerry thought it unnecessary to go into a committee of the whole upon this subject at the present moment---He did not think such a step necessary to satisfy the people, who are fully sensible that Congress is now engaged in the great objects of the government---he wished, however, that as early a day as possible might be assigned, that the mode of another convention might not be thought of---in which we might lose the most essential parts of the constitution---he observed, that he was not a blind admirer of the system, there were defects as well as beauties in it---but as it was now become the constitution of the Union, he conceived that the salvation of the country depended upon its establishment, amended or not---He was further in favor of an earlier day, on account of North-Carolina and Rhode-Island, as the accession of these states to the Union was very desirable, and good policy dictated that every proper step should be taken to expedite that event---He was opposed to referring the matter to a select committee---as derogatory to the dignity of the states---he conceived the whole of the amendments proposed by the several Conventions should come immediately before the House---The faith of Congress ought to be considered as pledged to take up this business upon the most extensive scale---He therefore moved, that all the various propositions for amendments should be referred to a committee of the whole, and that an early day be assigned to go into a full investigation of the subject---and proposed the first Monday in July.

Several other gentlemen spoke upon the subject, when Mr. Madison arose, and withdrew his last motion for a select committee, and then submitted to the House a resolve comprising a number of amendments to be incorporated in the constitution; these he read for the consideration of the House.

Mr. Livermore was opposed to this resolve---he conceived it entirely improper for any individual member to propose any particular number of amendments, which do not take up the different amendments proposed by the several states.

Mr. Page and Mr. Lee severally rose to justify Mr. Madison: they thought themselves under great obligations to him, and conceived that the mode he had adopted was just and fair; and calculated to bring the attention of the House to a proper point in determining the subject.

Mr. Madison observed, that it was necessary the subject should be brought forward in some form or other. After waiting a considerable time for others to do it, he had thought proper to propose the form now submitted to the House. Newspapers and pamphlets were the repositories of the several amendments; these were not the proper sources; the resolve is now before the House, and they may do what they think proper with it.

Mr. Lawrence moved, that the resolve introduced by Mr. Madison should be submitted to the consideration of a committee of the whole on the state of the Union.

Mr. Boudinot proposed a select committee, to consist of a member from each state.

After a few more observations, the motion of Mr. Lawrence being put, was carried in the affirmative. Adjourned.

TUESDAY, June 9, 1789.

Upon motion it was voted, that this day forthwith the House will resolve itself into a committee of the whole, to take into consideration the report of the committee respecting the enrollment, attestation, &c. of the acts of Congress.

It was moved, that the rule of the House which enjoins a division of the members, in case of doubt as to the decision of any question, should be amended, by saying, that the members in the affirmative should rise in their places, and stand till counted---this motion obtained:

The House then resolved itself into a committee of the whole, and resumed the bill on the collection of the revenue.

Ports of delivery under consideration.

Previous to making any further nomination of such ports, it was moved, that the shores, bays, rivers, creeks and harbours, be divided into as many districts as there are ports of entry in the United States. This motion, after a discussion, was adopted.

It was moved to insert a clause, whereby masters of ships and other vessels loaded with goods, wares and merchandize, and bound into the United States from any foreign port, should be obliged to produce duplicate manifestoes of their respective cargoes, to any officers of the customs that may demand the same, previous to their entering the ports of destination.

This motion gave rise to a lengthy conversation, which terminated in withdrawing the motion.

WEDNESDAY, June 10, 1789.

The House met pursuant to adjournment, and resolved itself into a committee of the whole, on the bill for collecting the impost.

Having, after much debate, made some progress, the committee rose and reported, and the House adjourned till to-morrow.

THURSDAY, June 11.

The House went into a committee on the bill to regulate the collection of the impost.

Mr. Trumbull in the chair.

On motion of Mr. Parker, a clause was added to the bill declaring that foreign ships should be restricted to certain ports, which only they may enter and discharge their cargoes. These ports are yet to be enumerated.

On motion of Mr. Fitzsimons, an additional clause was added, restricting ships arriving from India or China to certain ports, at which only they may enter and discharge their cargoes. These ports are yet to be enumerated.

Some farther progress was made in the bill, and several other amendments agreed to.

When the committee rose, and the House adjourned.

FRIDAY, June 12, 1789.

A message was received from the Senate returning the bill for levying a duty on imports, with several amendments; some of these amendments reduce the duties on certain articles very considerably, to wit: Molasses, from 5 to 2 and an half cents per gallon. Rum from 15 to 10---Madeira Wine from 25 to 18, and other wines from 15 to 10, &c.

These amendments were laid on the table.

The House made some further progress in the bill for regulating the collection of the duties.

Adjourned till to-morrow morning.

SATURDAY, June 13, 1789.

The House went into a committee, and spent considerable time in the consideration of the bill to regulate the collection of the impost. Having proposed several amendments to the bill, the committee rose, and the House referred the said bill with the amendments to a special committee, consisting of Messrs. Goodhue, Fitzsimons, Lawrence, Livermore, Burke, Jackson and Sherman; who are to report a new bill agreeable to the amendments.

Mr. Gerry proposed a resolution, that it should be a standing order of the House in future always to adjourn from Friday to Monday. This was laid on the table for farther consideration.

Mr. Leonard proposed a resolution, that the constitution should be prefixed to the first volume of laws to be printed. This resolution was also laid on the table for consideration.

Adjourned till Monday.

S A V A N N A, May 28.

Extract of a letter from Colonel Maxwell to Lieut. Col. Fishbourn, dated Midway (Liberty County) May 24.

"Last Tuesday there was a trail of Indians discovered, making for this settlement, by a few men employed as spies. I immediately issued orders for embodying the militia, and three small parties were collected on the frontiers that night. On Wednesday morning, as soon as Dr. Le Conte's Negroes turned out of the fort, the Indians attempted to seize on them. Six fellows went out with guns; as soon as the Negroes discovered the Indians, they made back for the fort, and the Indians pursued them; there were some Negroes in the fort with arms, who, with the Doctor, fired on them, whilst those who went out aimed attacked them in the rear, which soon made them retreat, with some loss, to a fence, where they kept up a heavy fire at the fort, for some time, without effect. They carried off three Negroes. Several parties of men soon got to the place, but pursued without waiting to collect a force sufficient to attack them. Captain Fraser, with a small party, came up with them on the side of a swamp, which they immediately ran into, and prevented his charging them. It appears from the best accounts, that there are at least fifty in that party. The next morning they killed a man at a plantation of Capt. Sanders's, just below the one which he now plants; and on Friday night they attacked a small guard within a mile and an half of me, the guard beat them off with the loss of one man killed. They carried off a Negro wench and a child a small distance from the place, stabbed the wench in several places with a knife, scalped her, and killed the child; the wench has come in, but is not expected to live. Yesterday evening, at Mr. Stephen Baker's, three of his Negroes went over the fence, who were fired on, and a wench killed and scalped. An attempt to plunder was likewise made at Mr. James Wood's on Friday, but the Negroes discovered the savages at a distance, and made their escape. They seem to have separated into small parties, and to be all round us. A party is to go out to-morrow morning. It is thought, by the different trails that have been discovered since, that there are other parties come into the settlements besides that which attacked Le Conte; if so, there is no telling what their numbers are."

The two men killed by the Indians in Liberty county were, Mr. Grimes and Mr. James Cole.

Regimental Orders, Savannah, May 26.

An express having this moment arrived from Col. Maxwell, of Liberty County, giving a distressing and very alarming account of the depredations and murders committed by the Indians, at Le Conte's fort, and the frontiers of this county, it is therefore ordered, that the militia of Chatham county do hold themselves in readiness to march at a moment's warning. For the present the Great and Little Ogeechee companies, under proper officers, will march immediately for Le Conte's fort; a Captain's command of the militia in town, and its environs, will march with all dispatch for Fort-Man, where they will take possession of the fort, and govern themselves in such a manner as will prevent any imposition from the enemy; Captain Lloyd will also furnish one piece of artillery, under proper officers and men, to attend this detachment; and the Major will command the whole. The Adjutant will order a town guard for duty immediately, to be kept at the Court-house, commanded by a subaltern, who will mount guard every evening at seven o'clock, to patrol the town, and prevent a surprise; the officer will call on the commandant for private orders.

REN. FISHBOURN, Lieut. Col. Commandant of the Chatham militia.

PROVIDENCE, May 30.

On Thursday arrived the Brig Ranger, Captain Cahoon, from a whaling voyage, with 500 barrels of oil.

Captain Mooers, in a whaling brig from this port, was at Martin's Bay, near the Cape of Good Hope, in February last, and had then taken about 500 barrels of oil.

N E W - Y O R K, June 12.

Extract of a letter from Boston, dated June 4.

"There has been three important seizures of goods made by the revenue officers within these few days. This will pave the way for an efficient execution of the new laws."

"Since sealing the letter, I am credibly informed that a motion has been made in the General Court by Mr. Henshaw, that a joint committee be appointed to prepare an address to the President of the United States, congratulating him on his appointment—expressing the attachment of the legislature to his person—and their intention to give every assistance to his exertions for promoting the common good, agreeably to the Federal Constitution. The motion being seconded, passed in the affirmative unanimously. Mr. Henshaw, Dr. Jarvis, and Mr. Mafon, were chosen on the part of the House."

PHILADELPHIA, June 17.

A Correspondent has favored us with the following copy of the Resolution proposed by the Hon. Mr. MADISON, in the House of Representatives, on Monday, the 8th instant, when the subject of AMENDMENTS was under consideration:

Resolved, That the following amendments ought to be proposed by Congress to the Legislatures of the states, to become, if ratified by three fourths thereof, part of the constitution of the United States.

First. That there be prefixed to the constitution a declaration—That all power is originally vested in, and consequently derived from the people.

That government is instituted, and ought to be exercised for the benefit of the people; which consists in the enjoyment of life and liberty, with the right of acquiring and using property, and generally of pursuing and obtaining happiness and safety.

That the people have an indubitable, unalienable and indefeasible right to reform or change their government, whenever it be found adverse or inadequate to the purposes of its institution.

Secondly. That in article 1st, section 2, clause 3, these words be struck out, to wit, "The number of representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each state shall have at least one representative, and until such enumeration shall be made." And that in place thereof be inserted these words, to wit, "After the first actual enumeration, there shall be one representative for every thirty thousand, until the number shall amount to after which the proportion shall be so regulated by Congress, that the number shall never be less than nor more than but each state shall, after the first enumeration, have at least two representatives; and prior thereto."

Thirdly. That in article 1st, section 6, clause 1, there be added, to the end of the first sentence, these words, to wit:—"But no law varying the compensation last ascertained shall operate before the next ensuing election of representatives."

Fourthly. That in article 1st, section 9, between clauses 3 and 4, be inserted these clauses, to wit: "The civil rights of none shall be abridged on account of their religious belief or worship, nor shall any national religion be established, nor shall the full and equal rights of conscience be in any manner or on any pretext infringed."

The people shall not be deprived or abridged of their right to speak, to write, or to publish their sentiments; and the freedom of the press, as one of the great bulwarks of liberty, shall be inviolable.

The people shall not be restrained from peaceably assembling and consulting for their common good; nor from applying to the legislature by petitions or remonstrances, for redress of their grievances.

The right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed, a well armed and well regulated militia being the best security of a free country: But no person, religiously scrupulous

of bearing arms, shall be compelled to render military service in person.

No soldier shall in time of peace be quartered in any house, without consent of the owner; nor at any time, but in a manner warranted by law.

No person shall be subject, except in cases of impeachment, to more than one punishment, or one trial for the same offence; nor shall be compelled to be a witness against himself; nor be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law; nor be obliged to relinquish his property, where it may be necessary for public use, without a just compensation.

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

The rights of the people to be secured in their persons, their houses, their papers and their other property, from all unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated by warrants issued without probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, or not particularly describing the places to be searched, or the persons or things to be seized.

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, to be informed of the cause and nature of the accusation, to be confronted with his accusers, and the witnesses against him; to have a compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor; and to have the assistance of counsel for his defence.

The exceptions here or elsewhere in the constitution, made in favor of particular rights, shall not be so construed, as to diminish the just importance of other rights retained by the people; or as to enlarge the powers delegated by the constitution; but either as actual limitations of such powers, or as inserted merely for greater caution.

Fifthly. That in article 1st, section 10, between clauses 1 and 2, be inserted the following clause, to wit:

No state shall violate the equal rights of conscience, or the freedom of the press, or the trial by jury in criminal cases.

Sixthly. That in article 3d, section 2, be annexed to the end of clause 2d, these words, to wit: But no appeal to such court shall be allowed where the value in controversy shall not amount to dollars: nor shall any fact triable by jury, according to the course of common law, be otherwise re-examinable, than may consist with the principles of common law.

Seventhly. That in article 3d, section 2, the third clause be struck out, and in its place be inserted the clauses following, to wit:

The trial of all crimes (except in cases of impeachments, and cases arising in the land or naval forces, or the militia, when in actual service in time of war or public danger,) shall be by an impartial jury of freeholders of the vicinage, with the requisite of unanimity for conviction, of the right of challenge, and other accustomed requisites; and in all crimes punishable with loss of life or member, presentment of indictment by a grand jury shall be an essential preliminary, provided that in cases of crimes committed within any county which may be in possession of an enemy, or in which a general insurrection may prevail, the trial may by law be authorized in some other county of the same state, as near as may be to the seat of the offence.

In cases of crimes committed not within any county, the trial may be in such county as the laws shall have prescribed. In suits at common law between man and man, the trial by jury, as one of the best securities to the rights of the people, ought to remain inviolate.

Eighthly. That immediately after article 6th be inserted, as article 7th, the clauses following, to wit:

The power delegated by this constitution, and appropriated to the departments to which they are respectively distributed: so that the legislative department shall never exercise the powers vested in the executive or judicial; nor the executive exercise the powers vested in the legislative or judicial; nor the judicial exercise the powers vested in the legislative or executive departments.

The powers not delegated by this constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the states respectively.

Ninthly. That article 7th be numbered as article 8th.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in New-York to his friend in this city, dated June 8.

"The impost bill still hangs in the Senate, where many of the proposed duties are much reduced.—And the impolitic system of discrimination between states in alliance, or otherwise, done away."

On last Thursday evening was married, Dr. George Buchanan, of Baltimore, in Maryland, to Miss Letitia M'Kean, second daughter of the Hon. Thomas M'Kean, Esquire, Chief Justice of this state

For the PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

OBSERVATIONS on the Constitution of Pennsylvania.

NUMBER III.

On the EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

IT is unnecessary to extract the 19th section of the constitution, to shew the powers of the Executive Council. Their number and expence are well known. I object in this place only to their number and dependence upon the Assembly. While acts of the Council are conducted by ballot, no one man can ever be made responsible for them. Hence we may groan under evils, without a power of redressing them.

The Executive Council is useless and burthensome, every farthing paid them, except the salary to the President, being absolutely thrown away. Where could the idea of an Executive Council spring from. Does not the very essence of the executive part of government consist in vigour, dispatch and secrecy? But is it probable (I might have said possible) that these will be found in a numerous Assembly, and such is the Executive Council of Pennsylvania?—Must not their operations be necessarily slow, and languid in proportion? And if secrecy is necessary (which it certainly sometimes is) will it probably be preserved?—Will they not, with the most upright intentions, often differ, and draw different, if not contrary ways? And must not the wheels of government be thereby clogged and retarded? But suppose, for a moment, that it was really useful, it is improperly constituted; for the most insignificant county has an equal representation with the most populous, which is inconsistent with the principles of equal government, and contrary to the 17th section of the constitution. Indeed, the business Council have in general to do is of so trifling a nature, that were it not for the expence, this would be of little importance—but it is a growing expence. The counties are increasing, and with them the number of Councillors, and the Council thereby becomes more unwieldy and useless. It is not extravagant to suppose they may in time amount to fifty—the expence will then be near seventeen thousand pounds a year—a curious system of executive government!—a happy prospect for posterity!

On the DEPENDENCE of the JUDGES established by the Constitution of Pennsylvania.

By the 23d section of the constitution it is declared, "That the Judges of the Supreme Court of Judicature shall have fixed salaries, be commissioned for seven years only, though capable of re-appointment at the end of that term, but removable for misbehaviour at any time by the General Assembly."

This section of the constitution annihilates the liberties of Pennsylvania at a single blow. Courts of Justice should be in a free country, what the powers of conscience are in the human mind. They should be incapable of influence or corruption.

For this purpose, they should be independent—totally independent of the Assembly—of the Council—nay more, of the people. Liberty, property and life are held by a precarious tenure, wherethis is not the case. The independence of the Judges in England has preserved the Courts of Westminster from the infection that pervades every other part of the government of Britain. Even the King himself has often been worried at these courts, in disputes with the meanest of his subjects. By our constitution, it is not sufficient that the Judges are made dependent on the Council, but they are made dependent likewise on the Assembly, not only for their salaries, but for their continuance in office. They may be removed for misbehaviour at any time. The Assembly alone are to be the Judges of their misbehaviour. They are to be at once the accusers, the witnesses, and the judges. Good heavens! who is safe in Pennsylvania, under such a government? We owe it to the goodness of Providence, in restraining the usual tempers of men in power, that we enjoy at this day the shadow of liberty in Pennsylvania. It is the fashion of the day to rule justly. But can we promise that this fashion will descend to our posterity? or that we shall possess it seven years hence? No—we cannot. Say not, my fellow citizens, that it will be time enough to alter the constitution, when we feel its tyranny. It will then be too late. The men who will let loose all the evils of the constitution upon you, will drive too great advantages from your oppressions to consent to alter any part of it. They will probably retort your own language upon you, and confute all your complaints, by extracts from the protests and addresses of the Minority of the Censors and Assembly-men.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Catharine Diemer's infallible UNCTION

OR OINTMENT for the SCALD HEAD is to be sold by the subscriber, living in *Campington*, between the sign of the Lion and Liberty Cock, in Second-street, Philadelphia.

SAID universal Ointment heals and eradicates the above said Scald Head entirely, without any pain, which several hundred formerly afflicted persons, residing in the neighbouring states, can testify, some of whom had been in a very distressing situation with that malady for 40 years past, and by this valuable Ointment perfectly cured of this long and loathsome leprosy; also a number of poor children, two years old, who have suffered the most excruciating pains and anguish, occasioned by ignorant Empirics and unskillful Quacks in this dangerous malady, have, by their parents using this unction, been happily cured: Likewise have been entirely restored, many of our continental troops, whose inveterate Leprosy was deemed dangerous and incurable, which occasioned their discharges from our army, previous to their application of this sovereign remedy.

This salutary Uction or Ointment, formerly prepared by Catharine Diemer, is only prepared and vended by the subscriber, at the above specified place, and no where else, with proper directions respecting its happy use, and is offered to the afflicted part of the public, by SOPHIA KRESSEL, daughter of the late John Bellin, deceased, and wife to Andrew Kiesel.

N. B. Children and grown persons, afflicted with Scald Heads, are received at said place, and an infallible cure of that Leprosy is warranted by her.

At said place may had, UNIVERSAL PILLS for the Gravel and its malignant stages, as well as a safe strengthening restorative for the weakness and pains in the back; said Pills administered immediate relief to the afflicted.

Cadwalader & David Evans,

At their STORE, the fourth side of Market-street, the second door below Fifth-street, have for sale, on the most reasonable terms, by WHOLESALE and RETAIL,

LIBSON, Teneriffe, and Loaf, Lump, and Muscovado Sugars,
Fayal Wines, Rice, Raisins, Shelled Barley,
Jamaica Spirit, West India, Pepper, Allspice, Ginger,
New England and country rum, Cinnamon, Cloves,
Brandy and Gin, Nutmegs, Mustard,
Aniseed, Cordial, Indigo, Starch,
Molasses, Lamp Oil, Soap, Candles,
Hyson, Souchong, and Bohea Tea, Snuff, Tobacco,
Coffee, Chocolate, Powder, Shot,
Bar Lead, Cotton, &c.
Also Oats, Indian Corn and Shorts, by the Bushel.
Philadelphia, June 15th, 1789. †5w

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be exposed to Sale by public vendue, at the house of Timothy Smith, near the premises, on the 27th of this instant, at two o'clock P. M. a certain messuage or tenement, and two lots or pieces of land, lying contiguous to and adjoining each other, situate in Middletown township, Bucks county; bounded by lands of John Watson, Thomas Walton, Henry Tomlinson and others, and by the Newtown road; containing in the whole 15 acres and a quarter, with the appurtenances. Taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of James De Normandie, by JACOB BENNET, Sheriff.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Benjamin Penrose, of Maiden-creek township, Berks county, late deceased, are desired to make immediate payment; and all those having any demands against said estate are requested to bring them in, properly attested, within three months from the date hereof, to ROBERT PENROSE, Executor.

April 16, 1789. †

STRAYED or stolen, on the 23d ult. from the subscriber, living in Tredyffrin township, Chester county, near the sign of General Paoli, on Lancaster road, two milch COWS, the one black, with a white streak along her back, and remarkably hollow backed; had a bell on when she went away, and supposed to be about eight years old. The other red, with a spotted face, supposed to be about four years old. Whoever takes up the above described cows, so that the owner may get them again, shall have a reward of Six Dollars, or Three Dollars for either of them, and reasonable charges, paid by ALEXANDER BURNS, June 12, 1789. †

A few hogheads of excellent
MOLASSES
FOR SALE BY
John & Joseph Clark,
At their Store in Water-street, thirteen doors above Market-street,
ALSO,

JAMAICA Spirits in hogheads,
West-India and country Rum in ditto,
Sugars in hogheads and barrels,
Coffee in bags and barrels,
Allspice and Pepper in bales,
Chocolate in boxes,
Rice in tierces,
Raisins in kegs,
Bohea Tea in chests,
Souchong ditto in quarter ditto,
Sweet Oil in boxes,
Nails in casks, Shot,
Powder in ditto, of an excellent quality,
Indigo, Snuff in bottles and bladders, ditto,
Coppers, Gin in casks and pipes, &c.

TO BE SOLD,

On the Premises, on Thursday, the 18th Day of this present Month (June) at two o'clock in the Afternoon (if the weather is fair, if not, the first fair Day afterwards)

Will be exposed to Public Sale,

By the Administratrix of JOSEPH PEMBERTON, deceased, pursuant to an Order of the Orphan's Court,

ALL that valuable Tract of Land, Manfion House, Stables, Garden, Orchard, &c. situate in the township of Passunk, on the south side of South-street, about two miles from the city Court-house; bounded by South street, land of James Pemberton, Sober's lane, land of George Lefher, Sarah Rhoads, Robert Erwin and David Sickle, containing about 54 acres, divided into 15 LOTS of GROUND, viz.

No. 15. A 2 story Brick Dwelling House 38 by 18 feet, 2 rooms on a floor, with a 2 story Brick Kitchen at the south end, a handsome piazza 10 feet wide, extending along the front, rear and north end, and a Court-yard enclosed with a pallisade fence and brick wall, back of which are a Brick Coach-house and Stables 24 by 20 feet, a Shed 44 feet in length, for the accommodation of cattle, and a good Brick Necessary. The Lot is bounded on the west by Robert Erwin and Sarah Rhoads, on the south by John Sober's estate and George Lefher, on the east by No. 8 and Pemberton's lane, and on the north by lots No. 10, 13 and 14, containing 14 acres 66 perches; on which there is a large Garden and an Apple Orchard, containing between 40 and 50 trees; besides which there is a variety of Fruit, such as Plumbs, Peaches, Cherries, Pears and Apricots, dispersed around the Premises, with a Pump of good water.

The Remainder, being about 40 acres of good Grass Land, is divided into 14 Lots from 2½ to 4 acres each.

A Plan of the whole may be seen at the Merchants Coffee-House, and at the subscriber's.

One third part of the purchase money to be paid down, the remainder in three months, when good titles will be made to the purchasers; and any purchaser not complying with these terms, is to abide by the loss, if any, on a second sale.

CHARLES JERVIS, Attorney
Philadelphia, June 4, 1789.

Chester county, June 4, 1789.

By virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, on Saturday, the 27th day of June inst. at one o'clock in the afternoon, a Messuage, Plantation and Tract of Land, situate in the township of East Whiteland, containing 196 acres, more or less, bounded by lands of John Jacobs, Esther Bowen and others; the improvements are good, and the land supposed to be equal to any in the county of Chester: Seized, taken in execution as the estate of John Smith, and to be sold, by

EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Blockley township, Philadelphia county, June 5, 1789.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

ON the night of the first instant, three armed men with their faces blacked, secured the family in a room, demanded the keys, took 85 or 90l. and plundered the house of the following articles, viz. One light coloured coating furtout, with basket buttons, the sleeves lined with whitened home made linen, cape not lined; 6½ or 6¾ yards of lead coloured camblet, several pair of stockings, cotton, thread and yarn; two roram hats, about half worn. They also broke open a house adjoining, but were surprised by a number of men who had information. In searching for them, found two of the horses belonging to the subscriber, with saddles supposed to be stolen, a claret coloured coat and jacket, with white metal buttons. Whoever secures said robbers in any goal in this state, shall have the above reward, provided the cash is procured, paid by the subscriber,

DAVID JONES.

N. B. The men were middle sized, about 30 years of age.

Three Pounds Reward.

STOLEN on the night of the 26th of last month, out of a pasture occupied by Mrs. Marshall, at Gloucester point, within three miles of the city of Philadelphia, a bright bay HORSE, about six or seven years old, slender built, near 14½ hands high, his hind feet white, one up to the pastern joint, the other higher, thick mane and twitch tail, both black, a few white hairs in his forehead, neither brand nor earmark, had no shoes when taken away. At the same time was taken out of the same pasture, a sorrel MARE, low in flesh, about 14 hands high, she has a large white blaze in her face, a short tail, and a fore back. It is supposed that the above described creatures were taken away by a short well set man, who appeared to be about 35 or 40 years old, full faced, open countenance and short dark brown hair, had on a coat of dark brown woolen cloth, corduroy jacket and breeches; he speaks a little on the German dialect, and also speaks French; he said he lived above Germantown, had a large drove of cattle coming in from Virginia. Whoever secures both or either of the above creatures, and gives information so that they may be had again, either to the subscriber or printers, shall receive for each so received, the sum of Four Dollars, and reasonable charges paid, and Six Dollars for the thief, paid by the subscriber, living in Southwark, adjoining the city of Philadelphia, June 8, 1789.

GEORGE DUFFIELD

Four Pounds Reward.

RAN away, on the 1st of June inst. two negro men, the one about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, about 24 years of age, can speak the German language, being bred amongst the Dutch, speaks broken English, chews tobacco, which makes his teeth blackish, and called himself Peter Dawson; had on, when he went away, a felt hat, old light coloured great coat, a brown fustian straight coat, tow shirt and trousers dyed brown, linsley jacket with broad deep blue stripes, and old shoes; was born in West-Jersey, on the Delaware, and it is likely will try for that place. The other a well made fellow, named Daniel, a shoemaker by trade, speaks good English, his clothing not known. Whoever takes up and secures the above Negroes, so as the owner may have them again, shall have the above reward, or Two Pounds for each, and reasonable charges, paid by the subscriber, living near Haverdegrefs, Harford County, State of Maryland.

WILLIAM LUCKIE.

CAME to the shed of Hugh Fleming, inn-keeper, in Lower-Merion township, Montgomery county, a black MARE, about seven years old, shod before, with some white hairs in her forehead, and a saddle-mark on the near side of her back. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

May 31, 1789.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Colonel Robert Robinson, late of Bedminster township, Bucks county, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscribers, or their accounts will be put in the hands of an attorney; and all those who have any just demands against the estate are desired to bring in their accounts, properly attested, to

THOMAS WRIGHT,)
ALEXANDER HUGHES,) Administrators.
May 19.

Advertisement.

A MEETING of the GENERAL CONVENTION OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, will be held in this City on the fourth Tuesday in July next; of which all Persons concerned are requested to take Notice.

By Order of the Committee of the said Church,
FRANCIS HOPKINSON, Sec'y
of the General Convention.

Philadelphia, May 29, 1789.

WHEREAS I, Abraham Gist, of Donegal township, Lancaster county, some years ago purchased a tract of land, situate in said township, of John Mease, of the city of Philadelphia, merchant, and upon paying unto him a considerable sum of the purchase money in hand, gave him nine bonds for the residue, that is to say, one bond for £ 300, and eight bonds for £ 100 each bond. And whereas I have paid off and discharged unto the said John Mease, the said £ 300 bond, and also one of the said £ 100 bonds, so that there are now seven bonds remaining, of which two of them are become due. And as I am informed that the said John Mease hath assigned those bonds to some person or persons unknown to me, and being very desirous to discharge them, I therefore request the person or persons to whom the said bonds now due are assigned to bring them to me, or at least acquaint me where they live, that payment may be made, for I do not intend to pay any interest thereon from the date hereof.

ABRAHAM GIST.

CAME to the place of the subscriber, in Maple township, Chester county, the 25th of May, a young sorrel MARE, with a large blaze in her face, four white feet, neither brand nor earmark. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges and take her away.

DAVID EVANS.

June 5, 1789.

Montgomery county, May 25, 1789.

By virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Wednesday, the 17th of June next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the house of John Rynert, in Whitpain township, one fourth undivided part of one messuage and sixty acres of land, more or less, situate in Whitpain township, bounded by lands of Jacob Stier and others. Taken in execution as the property of David Davis and Ann his wife, and to be sold, by

FRANCIS SWAINE, Sheriff.

Montgomery county, May 25, 1789.

By virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Thursday, the 18th of June next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the house of George Weaver, in Montgomery township, a certain messuage and 38 acres of land, be the same more or less, situate in Montgomery township, bounded by lands of Isaac Jones and others. Taken in execution and to be sold as the property of William Thomas, by

FRANCIS SWAINE, Sheriff.

Montgomery county, May 25, 1789.

By virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Friday, the 19th of June next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the house of the Widow Snyder, in New-Hanover township, a certain messuage and 250 acres of excellent land, more or less, situate in New-Hanover township, bounded by lands of Andrew Smith, Reverend Doctor Kunze and others. Taken in execution as the property of George Deter Bucher, deceased, and to be sold by

FRANCIS SWAINE, Sheriff.

Montgomery county, May 25, 1789.

By virtue of a precept issued by the Trustees of the General Loan-Office of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to me directed, will be exposed to sale by public vendue, on Saturday, the 20th of June next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the house of Jacob Witz, in Pottstown, a certain messuage and two tracts of land, situate in Douglass township, containing in the whole 110 acres, more or less, bounded by lands of Henry Keyser, John Keely and others. Taken in execution and to be sold as the property of John Reifsnyder, by

FRANCIS SWAINE, Sheriff.

Reading, May 21, 1789.

By virtue of a precept issued by the Trustees of the General Loan-Office of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, signed by David Rittenhouse, Esq; to me directed, will be exposed to sale by public vendue, on Monday, the 22d day of June next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, a certain messuage or tenement, and lot or piece of ground, situate in the town of Reading, in the county of Berks, containing in breadth east and west on Penn-street, 32 feet, and in length 230 feet, bounded northward by Penn-street aforesaid, eastward by a lot of ground, marked in the general plan of the said town, No. 22, southward by a 20 feet alley, and westward partly by a lot of ground of Isaac Wickerham, and partly by an entry or passage which lies between the said Wickerham's lot and the lot or piece of ground to be sold; taken in execution as late the estate of Paul Kerber, deceased, and to be sold, by

JACOB BOWER, Sheriff.

Reading, May 21, 1789.

By virtue of a precept issued by the Trustees of the General Loan-Office of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, signed by David Rittenhouse, Esquire, to me directed, will be exposed to sale by public vendue, on Monday, the 22d day of June next, at four o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, a certain lot of ground, situate in the town of Reading, and county of Berks, on the south side of Penn-street, marked in the general plan of the said town No. 132, containing in breadth east and west 60 feet, and in length 220 feet, bounded northward by the said Penn-street, eastward by a lot of ground marked in the said plan No. 133, southward by a 20 feet alley, and westward by a lot of ground marked in the plan aforesaid No. 131; taken in execution as late the estate of Henry Frederick Degenhard, deceased, and to be sold, by

JACOB BOWER, Sheriff.

Hartford county, Maryland, Fifth Mo. May, 11, 1789.

To be Sold by public Vendue,

On the premises, on the first day of the Seventh Month, July, next, if fair, if not the next fair day.

THAT valuable and well known

seat for business formerly occupied by William Cox, deceased, on which are a merchant mill with two pair of stones, one of them French burrs, a malt-house and brew-house, the latter lately rebuilt, a convenient stone dwelling-house, barn, stables, store and spring-house, &c. near 30 acres of meadow ground, 14 whereof are cleared and under grass, 70 acres of plough-land cleared and under good fence, the residue woodland, tolerably well timbered, the whole being about 160 acres. Those who are desirous of viewing the said place will please to apply to William Cox, living on the premises, where attendance will be given on the day of sale, and the terms made known, by

MARY COXE, Executrix.
JOHN COXE,)
WILLIAM COXE,) Executors.

Sheridan's Dictionary.

Speedily will arrive from London, a new edition, in two volumes 8vo. or the same bound in one volume, with the author's last corrections and improvements---A complete Dictionary of the English language, both with regard to sound and meaning---That part which relates to sound or pronunciation.

By THOMAS SHERIDAN, A. M.

In the explanatory part, or what regards the meaning of words, Dr. Johnson has been chiefly followed, but with many emendations.

LONDON: Printed for C. DILLY, in the Poultry.

On the arrival of the books they will be sold by

Joseph Cruikshank, in Philadelphia.

Mr. Sheridan having discovered a number of errors in the Irish 8vo. edition of his Dictionary, determined to prepare a new one for the press, with many additions, corrections and improvements, which he fortunately completed before his death. This edition, of which great part was printed under his own inspection, and corrected by himself, must be found, on comparison, far superior to any former one, not only on account of the many improvements which have been made, but also the number of useful words added; all of which have been carefully preserved, and accurately compared with the author's original MSS. This valuable work therefore cannot fail of being highly acceptable to the public, particularly to foreigners, for whose use it is very judiciously calculated, as well as for the instruction of every person who wishes to become perfectly acquainted with the true meaning and pronunciation of the English language.

It is expected the above Dictionary is now about to be shipped from London, and will probably arrive in seven or eight weeks.

Drugs and Medicines,

WITH A VARIETY OF

Shop Furniture, Phials, &c. &c.

Just arrived in the Pigou, Capt. Sutton, from London, and the Birmingham, Capt. Kerr, from Bristol,

And for Sale, at very moderate Prices, by

Townsend Speakman,

CHEMIST & DRUGGIST,

At the Bell and Dragon, four doors below the Friends Meeting-House, on the west side of Second-street,

Jesuits-bark, Camphor, Cantharides, Jallap, Senna, Rheubarb, &c.

On very low terms by the quantity.

MEDICINE CHESTS

Put up for sea or the use of families in the country, with proper directions, and Physicians Prescriptions faithfully prepared.

Such as please to favour him with their custom, may depend on strict attention being paid to their orders, and his best endeavours to give them entire satisfaction.

§ 6w.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of JOHN BIGLER, late of the city of Philadelphia, Viscount, deceased, are requested to make speedy payment; and those who have any demands against said estate, are desired to bring in their accounts, duly proved, in order to be settled, by

DAVID EVERHART and)
GEORGE BIGLER,) Administrators.

TAKEN up at the subscriber's stables, the 24th of May last, a small bright bay HORSE, about 7 years old, near 14 hands high, with a star, large snip and two white hind feet, some saddle marks. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges, and take him away, from

Whitemarsh, June 2, 1789. § GEORGE EGERT.

Ten Pounds Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Sussex county, state of Delaware, on Broad creek, a likely negro fellow, about six feet high, 30 years of age, midling black, has a stout beard, very curly look, a star on his nose, much like a pit of the small pox, another scar on his wrist, which has been burnt or scalded, supposed to have a scar on his forehead, but not certain, subject to give short answers; had on and took with him, when he left his master in September 1788, a furtout coat, of a light colour, stained with tar, a claret coloured short coat, better than half worn, striped blue and white home spun waistcoat, red checkered trousers. Any person taking up said fellow, and lodging him in any convenient goal, so that the owner may get him, shall have the above reward, by

FRANCIS L. GODDARD.

STRAYED or stolen about 10 days since, two COWS. One is a handsome brindie cow, about six years old, with short horns, and a large white spot on her right hip. The other a small red cow, with a white face. Whoever will bring them to the subscriber in Front-street, below Walnut-street, shall receive Three Dollars reward.

Philadelphia, Sixth Month 1st, 1789.

Two Dollars Reward.

RAN away the second day of May, 1789, from the subscriber, living in Bowen town, Cumberland county, West-Jersey, an apprentice lad, named Garret Dubife, about 19 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, midling well built, thick lips, fresh look, light brown hair; had on when he went away, a long green coat, with patches under the arm, dark corduroy breeches, an old velvet vest, near the same colour. Any person who will secure the said apprentice, in any goal in this state, shall have the above reward and reasonable charges, paid by

JOEL MILLER, junr.

A FARM wanted on rent.

ANY person having a farm to rent in any of the old counties of this state, may hear of a tenant for several years, by applying to the printers hereof. There must be a dwelling-house with four or five rooms, and a kitchen---also a barn, and two or three hundred acres of land.

May 12, 1789. T. F.

THE PARTNERSHIP of

Hamilton, Son, & Co.

Having expired on the first of January last,

ALL those who are indebted to them are requested to pay the same to the subscribers only; and those who have demands on them are desired to call for payment.

HAMILTON & SON.

Philadelphia, May 26, 1789.

N. B. SNUFF and TOBACCO manufactured and sold by them as usual.

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